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LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
NEW YORK, N. Y. , WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 36, NO. 4 SEPTEMBER, 1943

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LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOLUME 36 SEPTEMBER, 1943 NUMBER 4

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

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RE: VOLUME 144 A. L. R.

The first annotation in volume 144 A.L.R. presents a fine discussion on when a judgment in partition is res judicata. This covers 128 pages and is especially appealing in the minute discussion of the many varied applications of this complex problem. Efficiency in the use of this annotation is increased by a special index accompanying it.

Another annotation which appears in volume 144 A.L.R. is of peculiar interest to the legal profession. It deals with the power of the legislature respecting admission to the Bar. This annotation shows the nice balance between the legislative and judicial divisions of our government. Every attorney interested in the background of his profession will enjoy this contribution towards solidifying a profession.

THE A. L. R. WAR SECTION

Beginning with volume 137, a separate section of A.L.R. is devoted to legal questions arising out of war conditions. This section now has over thirty automatically supplemented annotations on legal questions affected by war. Be sure to consult the latest volume of A.L.R. on all such questions.

These few highlights are but a tiny fragment of A.L.R. "Service Through Annotation." They do, however, exemplify the values A.L.R. offers.

In these days of restricted travel our representatives will not be able to advise you on your law book needs as frequently as under normal conditions. May we, therefore, counsel you by mail? Write us for full information on A.L.R.

We would also welcome any request for information on any library need you may have.

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LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOLUME 36 SEPTEMBER, 1943 NUMBER 4

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, LA SALLE HOTEL, CHICAGO, AUGUST 24 to 25, 1943

The following members of the Executive Committee and guests were in attendance at the meeting in Chicago, August 24 to 25: President Bernita J. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Morrison, Mr. William S. Johnston, Miss Helen Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney B. Hill, Mr. Laurie H. Riggs, Miss Helen J. Ross, Mr. Harold J. Bowen, Dr. and Mrs. Eldon R. James and Miss Jean Ashman.

The reports which appear in this issue of the *Journal* were submitted by officers and committees, considered, received and filed.

Matters relating to the finances and management of the Association were discussed at some length. Miss Newman, Treasurer, was given permission to combine the general account and the *Index to Legal Periodicals* account for convenience in banking. Books will be kept separately, as they have been in the past. The question of revising the constitution was brought up. The constitution does not include adequate provision for handling the Association activities when there is no annual meeting. A committee headed by Mr. Morrison is working on the problem.

Mrs. Long completed her term as President; she automatically continues as a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Morrison assumed the office of President. Mr. William S. Johnston was elected President for the year 1944-45. Miss Newman was reelected Executive Secretary and Treasurer. Miss Ashman, Mr. Arthur C. Pulling and Mr. William R. Roalfe were elected to the Executive Committee.

Those who were present are very grateful to President-elect Johnston and to Mr. Mercer and Mr. Brandt of the West Publishing Company for entertainment which added to the pleasures of the meeting.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

It has been my fortune to serve the Association as President during the first term which has fallen entirely within the war period. I have appreciated the honor conferred upon me, and I am indebted for your able assistance, which has been responsible in a large degree for any measure of success which may have been attained during the year. The task has not been an easy one. Many of our constituents have joined the armed services. Others have left their positions as librarians to take on new work more closely connected with the prosecution of the war. Since we last met, several of

our members have passed away. Two of them, Mr. Franklin O. Poole and Mr. John T. Vance, were past Presidents of the Association. They were members upon whom we had learned to rely for active participation in the Association's work and for counsel and advice on the problems confronting us. The loss of all of these members has been sorely felt by those entrusted with this year's responsibilities.

Furthermore, those of us who have remained in our positions have encountered added duties. Our assistants have gone to war and have not been easily replaced. We have been engaged in defense projects, both in our libraries and in our communities. Some have been called upon to teach courses in the regular school curriculum or to assist with the Army or Navy program. But despite the added work, the cares and worries of living under stress, I have found a willingness to serve the Association, whenever and wherever possible, that has been most gratifying.

Association projects have of necessity moved slowly. Committee personnel has been ever changing. Problems for which we have had no precedent have faced the Executive Committee and for the most part have had to be solved through correspondence. Owing to the request of the government, as well as personal difficulties, the Executive Committee was unable to hold its customary meeting during the Christmas holidays, and it was not until the end of March that it met to discuss the affairs of the Association and to plan for the future.

This year, as in the past, the real work of the Association has been done by its committees. Their reports will describe their work in detail, but I wish to comment briefly upon a few of the things which I think may be of general interest.

One of the accomplishments of the Association of which we are justifiably proud is the publication of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. Last year with the resignation of Dr. Eldon R. James we lost the valuable assistance of an editor who had devoted many years of effort toward its success. His work has been carried forward by Miss Jessie Wharton, our editor-indexer, who has continued to provide the legal profession with an outstanding index. Mr. Miles O. Price accepted the chairmanship of the Committee on the Index upon the death of Mr. Poole, the former Chairman, and Mr. Laurie Riggs was appointed to take the place of Mr. Vance as a member of the Committee.

Following the instructions of the Association at its meeting in Milwaukee, the Executive Committee gave notice to the H. W. Wilson Company that the present contract under which the Wilson Company acted as our Business Manager and publisher would be terminated on December 31 of this year. It is the responsibility of the Committee on the Index to negotiate the terms of a new contract for presentation to the Executive Committee, and it has been working upon that project for some time. No one is better fitted for the task than Mr. Price, the Chairman, who a few years ago made a detailed study of the H. W. Wilson Company and other publishers of indexes. We may be assured that the Committee will obtain a contract which in its terms will be as beneficial to the Association as is possible under prevailing conditions.

Early in the fall, the Executive Committee received the resignation of Helen

Newman as editor of the *Law Library Journal*. Miss Newman had edited the *Journal* in a very efficient manner for the past eight years and her resignation was accepted regretfully. The Executive Committee appointed Miss Jean Ashman of Indiana University to fill the vacancy. We were very fortunate in obtaining Miss Ashman's acceptance, as the editorship carries with it a large amount of work and responsibility. Our confidence in Miss Ashman's ability has been borne out by the excellence of the numbers which have been published under her guidance. Mr. Joseph Andrews has continued in the position of advertising manager, and he is entitled to the gratitude of the Association for his accomplishments during a difficult time. It has been the hope of the Committee on the Law Library Journal and the Executive Committee to continue the bi-monthly publication of the *Journal*. We have been successful except in the case of one issue. Acting on the recommendation of the Treasurer, the Executive Committee deemed it expedient to combine the March and May numbers under one cover. Whether or not we shall be able to continue with our regular frequency will depend, of course, upon the future financial situation of the Association.

After considering the difficulties under which the *Journal* is operating at this time, it is my belief that the incoming Executive Committee should give serious thought to the organization which directs its publication. A survey of the leading periodicals similar to the *Law Library Journal* shows, almost without exception, that their publication is carried on by means of a Board composed of an editor-in-chief, a business manager, and a number of associate editors who share responsibility with the editor. Such an arrangement for the *Law Library Journal* would eliminate the need of a Committee on the Journal, which now acts only in an advisory capacity, would lighten the work of the editor, and would provide for a well-knit, compact organization headed by one person, the editor-in-chief, who would be directly responsible to the Executive Committee. Such a reorganization was discussed at the March meeting, but no action was taken. I recommend that it be considered for the coming year.

I am very much pleased to report that our Exchange has again become active under the capable auspices of Mr. Arie Poldervaart of the New Mexico Law Library. For some time past, the Exchange has lain dormant for lack of manpower. It is something in which all of us are directly interested and for which there has been an unfilled demand. It was started first by Mr. Thomas Dabagh at Los Angeles and continued for a time by Miss Cox at Washington University. Since taking over the records this year, Mr. Poldervaart has spent a great many hours getting them into a workable condition. Let us all show our appreciation to Mr. Poldervaart by making use of the facilities which he has provided.

For some time a large part of our work has been done in cooperation with other associations whose problems in some respects parallel our own. The need for such cooperation has been recognized by a number of organizations for some time, and in the winter of 1941 the Council of National Library Associations was organized to further more systematic joint action on the part of those associations interested. As a mem-

ber of the Council, we have been represented at its meetings and joined in its work. Mr. Sidney B. Hill, past President of the American Association of Law Libraries, has been its chairman, and Miss Helen Ross and Mr. Carroll Moreland were delegates at meetings in Chicago and New York respectively. Mr. Francis X. Dwyer acted as our representative on its Joint Committee on Priorities. The Council has compiled a comprehensive statement of the activities of the member associations, making it possible for the Council to survey their work as a whole and to decide where cooperative efforts would prove most effective. The Council acts only as a coordinating body, and any recommendations for joint action which may be made by it will be submitted to the member associations for their approval.

Many of our committees had been working with other associations long before the Council on National Library Associations was formed. A glance at the list of committees shows that we have joined with the Association of American Law Schools, the American Bar Association, the American Library Association and the National Association of State Libraries on many projects. It would be pointless to summarize the work of each of these committees. Their reports will speak for themselves. I think, however, that special mention should be made of the Joint Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries and the Association of American Law Schools which has continued this year under the chairmanship of Mr. Roalfe. After several years of study, it has completed a series of interpretations dealing with the Association of American Law Schools' Article of Association which pertains to libraries. The interpretations were made at the request of the Law School Association and have been printed by its Executive Committee and distributed to the member schools for consideration. The Committee and, more particularly, its chairman merit a high commendation upon the conclusion of this phase of its work.

As was mentioned earlier in the report, the Executive Committee was called upon this year to solve a number of new problems. For the answers to many of them, we turned to the constitution of the Association, only to find that in many cases it was inadequate or contradictory. Accordingly, the Executive Committee approved the appointment of a Constitutional Revision Committee to study the constitution and recommend changes at the next annual meeting. As the decision of the Executive Committee to call no annual meeting this year eliminated the possibility of presenting any proposed changes to the Association for the present, it was unnecessary for the Committee to complete its work at once. The problem of revision still remains, however, and I wish to emphasize the need for continued study while there is time to give the matter sufficient thought and consideration.

I think, too, that it would be wise at this time to survey the structure of our committees with the thought of making a clearer definition of the function of each. As the war progresses, more and more of our efforts will be concentrated upon its promotion; hence, we must ration our energy, spending it where it will count most. There should be no overlapping of committee activity or appointment of committees which, because of war conditions, can only idle until time to present perfunctory reports.

I regret very much that this report must first reach you through the pages of the *Law Library Journal,* for there are many problems which I had hoped to discuss with you in an assembled meeting. It has been a pleasure to act as your President, and I wish to thank the members of the Association and of the Executive Committee who have contributed to the year's work by participation and support. Also, I wish to bring to mind again those of our members who are serving with the armed forces. We are proud of them and of their achievements, and it is our fervent hope that the time will not be far distant when they can again turn their attention to the problems which confront the Association and to the development of its future program.

Respectfully submitted,

BERNITA J. LONG, *President*

TREASURER'S REPORT

August 24, 1943

American Association of Law Libraries
1456 Church Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We have examined the records of cash receipts and disbursements of the American Association of Law Libraries for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1943, and have prepared therefrom the following exhibits and comments:

Exhibit "A"—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements—
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1943.

Exhibit "B"—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements—
Index to Legal Periodicals Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1943.

Comments

Cash in bank, May 31, 1943, was reconciled with statements received from the depository.

We traced all recorded cash receipts into bank, but did not make further verification thereof.

Disbursements from the Index to Legal Periodicals fund include $944.45 of general fund expenses. We have been informed that such action was authorized by the Executive Committee at its meeting on March 20-21, 1943, but that the minutes of this meeting are not available for our inspection.

The following tabulation shows in condensed form the results of operations for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1943.

	General Fund	Index to Legal Periodicals Fund	Total
Cash Balance June 1, 1942	$1,387.68	$5,424.19	$6,811.87
Cash Receipts	$3,597.56	$ —	$3,597.56
Cash Disbursements	4,816.69	4,379.28	9,195.97
Reduction in Cash Balance	$1,219.13	$4,379.28	$5,598.41
Cash Balance May 31, 1943	$ 168.55	$1,044.91	$1,213.46

Respectfully submitted,

WAYNE KENDRICK & COMPANY
By WAYNE KENDRICK
Certified Public Accountant

EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1943

CASH BALANCE JUNE 1, 1942—Per Treasurer's Report		$1,387.68
Add:		
CASH RECEIPTS		
Dues		
Individual	$ 508.00	
Institutional	1,290.00	
Associate	430.00	$2,228.00

Journal Subscriptions		296.00	
Journal Advertising		961.00	
Sale of Back Numbers of Journal		101.60	
Reimbursement of One-Half Cost of Joint Function by National Association of State Libraries		10.96	3,597.56
TOTAL CASH ACCOUNTABILITY			$4,985.24
Deduct:			
CASH DISBURSEMENTS			
Salaries			
Editor	$ 500.33		
Executive Secretary-Treasurer	150.00		
Assistant to Executive Secretary-Treasurer and Editor	527.52		
Advertising Manager	150.00	$1,327.85	
Law Library Journal Costs			
Printing of Journal	$2,498.16		
Copyright Fees	4.00		
Wrappers for Mailing	12.50		
Postage and Miscellaneous	64.46	2,579.12	
Postage, Telephone, Telegraph, and Messenger		114.07	
Office Supplies and Equipment		79.75	
Office Rent		165.00	
Travel Expenses		215.51	
Deficit of Joint Function with National Association of State Libraries		21.92	
Reporting Services—Annual Meeting		180.80	
Premium on Bond of Treasurer		50.00	
Affiliation Dues—American Library Association		29.50	
Expenses—Committee on List of Law Libraries		27.50	
Funeral Spray—John T. Vance		16.04	
Express and Postage—Back Numbers of Journal		8.88	
Bank Charges		.75	4,816.69
CASH BALANCE MAY 31, 1943			$ 168.55

NOTE: In addition to the above disbursements, payments of general fund expenses amounting to $944.45 were made from the Index to Legal Periodicals fund.

EXHIBIT "B"

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1943

CASH BALANCE JUNE 1, 1942—Per Treasurer's Report			$5,424.19
Add:			
CASH RECEIPTS			—
TOTAL CASH ACCOUNTABILITY			$5,424.19
Deduct:			
CASH DISBURSEMENTS			
Salaries			
Indexer	$1,962.99		
Assistant Indexer	840.00		
Executive Secretary-Treasurer	500.00	$3,302.99	
Travel Expense—Milwaukee Meeting		131.84	
General Fund Expenses (See Comments)			
Printing of Journal	$ 861.84		
Envelopes for Mailing	30.00		
Postage and Miscellaneous Journal Costs	15.06		
Editor's Expenses	6.55		
Salary—Assistant to Editor	31.00	944.45	4,379.28
CASH BALANCE MAY 31, 1943			$1,044.91

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS

Your Committee on Memorials submits the following resolutions upon the death during the past year of three of our members.

No organization is so large that it can afford to lose any of its members but when an organization loses men of the quality and importance of these men it is an irreparable loss not only to ourselves as law librarians and members of the legal profession, but to the public at large to whom they so completely devoted their lives.

We tried to outline briefly our resolutions on these distinguished gentlemen, but a report of a brief character would not adequately represent their accomplishments.

John E. Burke

John E. Burke, Chief Assistant Librarian of the Chicago Bar Association, died on December 20, 1942 at the age of sixty-two years. He was associated with the Bar Association Library for a number of years, serving the last twenty years as Chief Assistant. He saw the Library grow from some 40,000 volumes to about 75,000 and watched the daily library attendance increase from 50 to more than 200. His kindly affable disposition won the hearts of the staff members with whom he was associated as well as the hearts of the members of the legal profession.

It is the personality of the man that makes him unforgetable after death. As we give more thought to the pursuit of the higher things in life, we realize more clearly and appreciate more deeply the kindnesses shown us and the examples set us by our elders and our predecessors. As we ourselves grow older we understand better that, in every department of human activity, the building of character and the gathering of friendships are of more importance than the building of fortunes and the gathering of riches.

This conception of life aptly characterizes the career of John E. Burke. His work is done. Although he is no more, he lives in the hearts of his associates, lives forever in the record spread upon the pages of memory.

John Thomas Vance

John Thomas Vance was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on August 24, 1884, and died on April 11, 1943. He received his A.B. at Transylvania College in 1905, his LL.B. at the University of Michigan in 1909. During 1920-1921, he took special courses in law at the University of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. He received an honorary LL.M. from the University of Michigan in 1933, an S.J.D. from the Catholic University of America in 1937 and an LL.D. from Transylvania University in 1940. After admission to the Kentucky bar he practiced at Lexington from 1909 to 1913. He was also a member of the bar of Michigan, of the District of Columbia and of the United States Supreme Court. President Wilson appointed him as Deputy General Receiver of Dominican Customs, Santo Domingo, where he served from 1913 to 1919. He was a member of the law firm of Lippitt and Vance, Santo Domingo, and Washington, D. C., 1920 to 1924. He was the Law Librarian of Congress from 1924 until his death.

Mr. Vance's wide professional and

general interests are shown by his participation in the work of various associations and committees. He was a delegate to the following: the Semi-centennial meeting of the British Library Association, Edinburgh, 1927; the Second Congress of Librarians, Mexico, 1928, representing the American Library Association; the First World Congress on Libraries and Bibliography at Rome and Venice, 1929; the Second World Congress on Libraries and Bibliography in Madrid, 1935; the Second Congress of International and Comparative Law, The Hague, 1937; the Eighth American Scientific Congress in Washington, D. C., in 1940; the First meeting of the Inter-American Bar Association in Havana, 1941. He served as a member of the Hoover Conference on Child Health and Protection, 1930, of the Attorney General's Conference on Crime, 1934, of the Second Pan American Congress of History and Geography, 1935, and of the Council of Inter-American Bar Association.

Many societies found him an able and willing worker; among them the American Association of Law Libraries, of which he was President in 1933; Instituto de las Españas; the American Library Association; the District of Columbia Bar Association; the District of Columbia Library Association, of which he was President from 1935 to 1937; the Society of International Law; the American Foreign Law Association; the American Bar Association; The Société de Legislation Comparée; the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics; Riccobono Seminar of Roman Law; and the Bibliographical Society of America. He served as chairman of many committees of these associations.

Mr. Vance's contacts with organizations resulted in many informative papers given before societies. He contributed numerous articles to legal publications and library journals and wrote the books, *Bibliography of Las Siete Partidas* and *Background of Hispanic American Law*, recently published in the commercial edition. The Library of Congress sent him to Mexico and Europe in search of books and documents for the library. He made two trips in 1941 to 1943 to Mexico, Central and South America, visting law schools and libraries for the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Library of Congress.

His many accomplishments and attainments included interest and proficiency in sports, music and literature. His travels resulted in friendships in many countries.

We who knew him will always remember his gracious personality, his kindliness, geniality and loyalty. His life has been inspiring and helpful to his friends and contemporaries. The loss of such a man is a public misfortune.

Franklin Osborne Poole

Franklin O. Poole was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 3, 1872, and died on February 6, 1943. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1895 and soon after became an assistant in the Library of the Boston Athenaeum. In 1902 he became Assistant Librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and a few years later became the Librarian of that Association. His career and accomplishments were admirably reported in the January 1943 *Law Library Journal*. The American Association of Law Libraries has

suffered the loss of a man who cannot be replaced. His advice and counsel were always sought. As Chairman of the important Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals, a position which he held from 1915 until his death, his work was of immeasurable importance to the legal profession. In this field he was particularly successful, due largely to conscientious industry in preparation of his work, combined with an ability to present it in an understandable manner. His mere presence at the annual meetings at once aroused interest; his unfailing courtesy toward everyone, his eloquence and wit invariably won admiration.

He was a student of literature, as well as of the law, a philosopher and a humanitarian. He knew and appreciated human weakness, and was charitable, sympathetic and kind. He abhorred sham and pretense and admired sincerity, friendship, loyalty and all other attributes which characterize the highest type of manhood. His affection for his family was a beautiful part of his nature and he was justly proud of his wife and children. He was a rare conversationalist, an excellent listener, a sympathetic adviser and a delightful companion. His office was a common meeting place for his acquaintances, and no matter what rank they occupied in the social scale, all were always received with sincere welcome. A lovable disposition endeared him to all his friends, and his personality, coupled with his ability, will give him a high place in their memory and his loss will be most keenly felt.

He was our friend, and although he is no more, we feel that he lives forever in our hearts.

The American Association of Law Libraries records its deep appreciation of the merits and attainments of John E. Burke, John T. Vance and Franklin O. Poole.

Respectfully submitted,
HAROLD J. BOWEN, *Chairman*
DILLARD S. GARDNER
JOHN S. GUMMERE

COMMITTEE ON NEW MEMBERS

In spite of the diligent efforts of the members of the Committee on New Members, we are sorry to report only three applications for individual membership which have come directly through these efforts. Whether this is due to the effect of the war on many law libraries, or to the fact that the "cream of the crop" already hold memberships in our organization, or because the letters sent to non-members were not glowing enough in their praises of the Association, we do not know.

The seven members of this committee were each assigned a group of states, in which the non-members of the American Association of Law Libraries were to be solicited for membership. Besides writing original letters, several of the committee members wrote follow-up cards to all those on their lists. There have been a number of letters of inquiry which we hope may materialize into memberships before the year is over.

Our only suggestion for assistance to next year's Committee on New Members is that the practice of sending out printed application blanks to non-members be resumed. It seems that something as tangible as an application blank, either to throw in the waste basket or to fill out, is harder to resist than a mere letter from a Committee on New Members.

The three new membership applications received were from the following:

Mrs. Viola B. Jackson, Wyandotte County Law Library, Court House, Kansas City, Kansas

Mrs. Stella Howell, Sedgwick County Law Library, 1014 Bitting Building, Wichita, Kansas

Mrs. Annie Shelor Wright, U. S. Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN G. ROSS, *Chairman*
ELOISE B. CUSHING
MARGARET E. HALL
MARIE RUSSELL
ANNA M. RYAN
VERNON M. SMITH
MARGARET VAN CISE
KATHERINE WARREN

Membership Statistics 1942-1943

MEMBERSHIPS			1942	1943
Life			9	11
Honorary			1	1
Associate			45	44
Institutional			93[1]	94[1]
Individual membership				
Personal Membership	131	137		
Institutional	214[2]	214[2]		
	345	351	345	351
Total			493	501
SUBSCRIPTIONS			250	286

[1] Refers to number of libraries.
[2] Refers to number of persons on staffs of institutional members.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A PERMANENT BUDGET PLAN

The following statement of general principles, which embodies not only the constructive suggestions of members of this Committee but also those offered by members of the Executive Committee, is submitted to the membership as a whole:

General Principles to Govern the Finances of the American Association of Law Libraries

1. The financial affairs of the Association shall be administered on a budget system.

2. The Executive Committee shall prepare a budget for submission to the annual meeting, and this budget, or some modification of it, shall be adopted at that meeting by a majority vote of those present, except that, when because of some emergency an annual meeting is not held, the Executive Committee may adopt the budget for that year.

3. The budget shall take into account all current assets of the Association coming from any source whatsoever, including:

a. Funds and cash in the hands of the Executive Secretary and Treasurer, and in the hands of any agent or member of the Association,

b. Interest on bank deposits,

c. Estimated income for the ensuing year from dues,

d. Estimated income from subscriptions to the *Journal*, and to the *Index* respectively,

e. Estimated income from advertising in any publication of the Association,

f. Estimated income from the sale of back numbers of the *Journal*, and of the *Index*, and from the sale of any other publication in which the Association has a financial interest.

4. The budget adopted at any annual meeting shall control expenditures during the year to which it applies. The Executive Secretary and Treasurer shall within two weeks after the adoption of the budget, notify the persons by whom expenditures are to be made, of the amounts provided in the budget for the enterprises which they have in charge, and no expenditures in excess of those amounts shall be made without express authorization of the Executive Committee.

5. All expenditures for new and distinctive activities, involving substantial amounts, shall be submitted to the membership as a whole, as items in the budget for the current year, except in cases of emergency when the delay involved would work to the distinct disadvantage of the Association, when the Executive Committee may take appropriate action.

6. All funds belonging to the Association shall be kept by the Association itself and shall be in the custody of the Executive Secretary and Treasurer.

7. All payments from funds belonging to the Association, for whatever purpose, shall be made directly by the Executive Secretary and Treasurer, provided that, when necessary, the following special arrangements may be made:

a. When necessary to facilitate the business of the Association, a member in charge of an activity requiring more or less frequent expenditures of small sums of money, may be provided with a petty cash account from which to meet such obligations. But all expenditures shall be covered by appropriate receipts which shall, from time to time, be deposited with the Executive Secretary and Treasurer. The amount advanced in any such account, and not yet accounted for by appropriate receipts, shall not at any time exceed such sum as shall be determined by the Association or by the Executive Committee as adequate to facilitate the activity requiring the same. Members in charge of these activities may, if they desire, from time to time submit to the Association or the Executive Committee estimates of contemplated petty cash expenditures for particular activities to enable the Association or the Executive Committee to make necessary adjustments in the amounts of these allowances.

b. The Executive Secretary and Treasurer may reimburse a member for an advance which he has made in paying a legitimate obligation of the Association, provided that the expenditure has itself been approved as indicated in numbers 2, 4 and 5 and provided that the member to whom the payment is made submits a receipt showing the specific purpose for which the reimbursement is received.

c. Whenever a member or an agent of the Association is in charge of a revenue-producing enterprise such member or agent may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, be permitted to keep on hand a fund sufficient to meet current expenditures directly connected with the particular enterprise but no such fund shall

exceed an amount sufficient to meet more or less immediate needs.

8. When the obligation has been incurred in connection with an activity specifically entrusted to a particular member, other than the Executive Secretary and Treasurer, such member shall approve the bill before it is paid by the Executive Secretary and Treasurer.

9. The Executive Secretary and Treasurer shall submit an annual financial report in such detail that the Auditing Committee and the certified public accountant employed to assist it may make a complete audit covering all receipts and disbursements.

10. The Executive Secretary and Treasurer shall receive, hold and disburse the funds belonging to the Association in accordance with the foregoing regulations. The Executive Secretary and Treasurer shall be bonded at Association expense in an amount sufficient to cover the maximum amount entrusted to his or her care.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM R. ROALFE, *Chairman*
FREDERICK C. HICKS
RAYMOND C. LINDQUIST
HELEN NEWMAN
ARIE POLDERVAART

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH COUNTY LAW LIBRARIES

A letter from Miss Susan M. Drew, Chairman, indicates that the Committee on Cooperation with County Law Libraries was inactive during 1942-43. Plans had been made for a survey of county law libraries with the assistance of the W.P.A., but had to be given up when the W.P.A. work was discontinued in Wisconsin in February.—Editor's note.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO COMPILE A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The extensive work done by Mr. Ervin H. Pollack in examining and listing bibliographical findings available in the Columbia University Law Library and the Library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York forms a constructive foundation for the activities of this Committee.

A survey and study of these card entries was made by your present chairman and some additional matter supplied. Owing to library personnel difficulties and other problems caused by war conditions, comparatively little progress has been possible this year.

The judgment of your Committee is: 1) That such a compilation should be restricted to Anglo-American publications. 2) That it not be made too expansive, but be confined to separate bibliographies, periodicals, government documents, and certain other miscellaneous publications. It is doubtful that the tireless hours expended upon examination of treatises, dissertations and similar publications contribute sufficient material to be of value to other than a very limited group of research workers. 3) That such examination and investigations can best be satisfactorily performed in one of the larger university law libraries where there is available the material and resources for such work together with an adequate library staff and research student assistants. 4) That the project be suspended until a state of normalcy again returns to the world and its law libraries.

Respectfully submitted,
LAWRENCE H. SCHMEHL, *Chairman*
WILLIAM S. JOHNSTON
ALFRED MORRISON
MARÉCHAL NANTEL

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES AND THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The two Associations, at their joint session of June 22, 1942, at Milwaukee, indorsed the principle of legislation which would require the codifying, filing and publishing of state administrative rules, as exemplified by the California law of 1941 and the Kentucky act of 1942. The present Committee was appointed to follow up similar legislation elsewhere, and succeeded to the functions of the Special Committee on Legislation of the American Association of Law Libraries. Its first report is submitted for the approval of the two Associations.

In two states actual progress can be reported. The 1941 California act established the Codification Board, but made no appropriation to defray the expense of publishing the *California Administrative Code* and the *California Administrative Register*. The State Bar of California made an appropriation by the 1943 legislature part of its legislative agenda and successfully pressed to enactment and signing a bill which appropriates $70,000 for the next biennium to pay for the publishing of accumulated and future material. It is to be hoped that we shall soon see the fruits of this activity.

The 1943 session of the Michigan legislature saw the passage and signing of a bill providing for the codifying, filing and publishing of state administrative rules, the work to be done under the supervision of the Secretary of State. The bill included an appropriation.

In other states signs of progress evidenced themselves. Two bills creating a *Pennsylvania Register* were introduced in that state in the 1943 session. One passed the Senate, but was amended so much in the House on third reading that it was sent back to committee, where it was reposing peacefully at the close of the session. The Section on Administrative Law of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, in its 1942 report, submitted tentative drafts of the two bills. It is unfortunate that the bills did not become law, but it is encouraging to see state bar associations taking cognizance of the situation.

A bill was introduced late in the New York legislative session, to implement the state constitutional provision regarding the filing and publication of administrative rules. It was almost identical in language to the earlier bills of 1939 (vetoed by Governor Lehman) and 1942 (died in committee). The bill had the approval of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York County Lawyers' Association Committee on State Legislation. Letters from Mr. John McCarthy on behalf of the Law Library Association of Greater New York, from Mr. Louis Piacenza of the Columbia Law School Library and two members of this committee brought appreciative letters of acknowledgment from the Governor's office—and a veto, without comment. Plans are already being formulated to advance the matter again at the next session. Mr. Robert M. Benjamin, whose *Administrative Adjudication in the State of New York* is a very exhaustive study of all phases of state administrative agencies, expressed the opinion that possibly the Governor vetoed the bill because it was poorly drafted or because he did not see

the necessity of republishing a vast amount of material otherwise readily available.

In one other state favorable signs were indicated. A special commission of the General Court of Massachusetts filed a report in 1943, upon the completion of its study of the necessity of an administrative court. As an appendix it submitted a tentative draft of a bill which called for the codifying, filing and publishing of administrative rules, under the State Secretary. A bill, modeled on this, was introduced in the House; a substitute was reported out by the House Ways and Means Committee. Although neither passed, the substitute was referred to the next General Court. There is some hope of its being adopted at the next session.

A very hopeful sign is to be found in the 1942 draft of the proposed Uniform Administrative Procedure Act. It is not a very satisfactory act in its present form, as it combines regulation of rule-making powers with the publication of the rules when made. But it is heartening to find the American Bar Association at last taking an interest in administrative rules at state levels.

One discouraging note has been sounded. The Kentucky Reviser of Statutes writes: "Lack of funds together with a lack of general interest in the publication of a register and code are the reasons for our ignoring the provisions of the law with respect to the publication. There have been very few requests at the office of the Secretary of State for an examination of the regulations on file and it is probable that our law will be repealed by the 1944 legislature." The fact that few travel to Frankfort to consult the files is not necessarily an indication of lack of interest, and the purpose of publication is to obviate the necessity for trips to the state capital.

Several points should be noted. Although the 1941 California act carried no appropriation and hence nothing could be published, Mr. Smith reports that the results thus far have been: institution of the required practice of filing; the taking of an inventory by the several agencies of their existing rules and regulations; the deposit, with the Codification Board, of copies of such existing rules and regulations; the preparation by the Board of a set of editorial rules and procedures applicable to the task of preparing the existing and new rules for publication; and the estimating of the cost of doing the editorial work and the printing during the ensuing biennium. As a result, it was possible to make a fairly accurate estimate of the cost of producing the *Code* and *Register*. There is some question as to method: should the first step be merely a requirement of filing, which would supply a basis for a cost estimate, or should the procedure be as in Michigan, where the estimate of cost was pure guess work. Since the contention is that much of the material is unavailable, it seems impossible to make any reliable estimate of cost. Yet the Michigan method has one advantage: it requires only one fight.

Another point which should be considered is the active interest on the part of the state bar associations. The State Bar of California sponsored the 1941 act and Mr. Smith reports that the 1943 bill would have failed of passage had it not been for the energetic pursuit of the matter by the State Bar through its officers, legislative committee and executive officers. The active interest of the

former Executive Secretary of the State Bar of Michigan was largely influential in the introduction and passage of the Michigan bill. He discussed the matter with several state officers, one of them the present Governor. He reprinted in the *Michigan State Bar Journal* an article on the subject which appeared in *State Government*. It was largely through his efforts that the Committee on Administrative Agencies of the State Bar in 1941 and 1942 recommended the passage of such legislation, and that the President did likewise in his 1942 report. Legislation such as this may meet with opposition from various sources, and bare approval by a bar association may not be enough. A determined effort by the association to follow the bill through the legislature is much more likely to succeed.

The experience of the chairman in Michigan illustrates another possible approach. Friendly conversations with two attorneys had aroused their interest in the idea. When the fortunes of politics placed them in the category of advisers to the Governor-elect, they included mention of the matter in his inaugural message. Governors are looking for sound and constructive ideas to incorporate into their legislative programs: perusal of inaugural messages will reveal how badly they are needed. If an idea is constructive, even a back door, such as was found in Michigan, is an excellent entrance to the "front office."

Primarily the problem is a local one. It is scarcely possible for a committee such as this to know the states which really need this type of legislation. It is even less likely that the forces which can accomplish anything can be approached and interested with as much success by a committee of outsiders as by local people. And as for back doors to the "front office," it is a matter of chance to find them even locally. With most legislatures adjourned until 1945, there is time to lay a sound foundation for legislation where needed. The Committee recommends that the two Associations continue their support of the principle and urges that the individual members analyze the local situation and make an effort to interest organizations which are active and vocal.

Respectfully submitted,

CARROLL C. MORELAND, *Chairman*
HARRISON J. CONANT
RALPH HUDSON
LAWRENCE H. SCHMEHL
VERNON M. SMITH

REPORT OF SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES AND ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS ON LAW LIBRARY STANDARDS

During the past year the work on Classification and Pay Plans for Law Libraries has been entirely in the hands of the representatives of the American Library Association. They have made every effort to formulate plans for the law libraries but have not been successful because of unfavorable conditions created by war.

Their technicians, handling the work, met problems that were beyond their power to solve. In the first place, they needed to make a more thorough survey of the libraries but could not secure information because of the disorganized condition of the libraries as a whole. They furthermore needed a number of

conferences in order to work out suitable formulas for the plan, but these conferences were not possible since both the American Library Association and the American Association of Law Libraries have discontinued their annual meetings for the duration.

Thwarted on all sides, the American Library Association late in April was obliged to propose that it withdraw from the work for the time being, but stressed the fact that it had gone far enough with the scheme to foresee that it very likely could be carried through to completion under normal circumstances.

On receipt of this proposal the Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries communicated the decision to the officers of the Association and to a group of members who had acted as advisers since the beginning. All agreed that the American Library Association had come to the right conclusion.

Therefore since the technicians of the American Library Association cannot continue to lend their aid to the project and since so many insurmountable difficulties have arisen because of the present emergency, it is recommended:

1. That the project be held in abeyance until after the war
2. That the Committee be dismissed
3. That the Association be urged to
   a. study carefully the growing collection of publications on the subject of Classification and Pay Plans[1]
   b. invite a number of able technicians and scholars who have had first-hand experience with this personnel tool to write articles for the *Law Library Journal* in order that the idea may be kept alive during the interim
4. That a formal note be sent by the law librarians to the American Library Association Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure expressing appreciation for the earnest efforts which have been made by Miss Timmerman and her associates in behalf of the law libraries.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCILE ELLIOTT, *Chairman*
ARTHUR S. BEARDSLEY
FRANCES FARMER
HELEN HARGRAVE
FREDERICK C. HICKS
PERCY A. HOGAN
CLARA KILBOURN
JOHN L. LEWIS, JR.
MILES O. PRICE

[1] *See* American Library Association, *Classification and Pay Plans for Libraries in Institutions of Higher Education, 1943.* Civil Assembly of U. S. and Canada, *Position Classification, 1941.*

COMMITTEE ON PENSION PLANS

The Special Committee to Study and Report on Pension Plans has been inactive during the past year, and has no report to make.

After reading the past years' reports, it is apparent that no one plan, or alternate plans, can be adopted by our members. A discussion, participated in by a large body, would probably yield ideas which could be acted upon individually.

The Chairman offers a suggestion that the Pension Committee be given an opportunity at our next annual convention to conduct a Round Table discussion on the subject.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHALINA KEELER, *Chairman*
CHRISTIAN N. DUE
HELEN M. S. HELMLE
JULIA B. STARNES
HOWARD L. STEBBINS

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES AND THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS

It is gratifying to be able to report that this Committee has at last completed the arduous task of preparing a draft of the interpretations of the library requirements in the Articles of Association of the Association of American Law Schools and has submitted it to the Executive Committee of that Association for its consideration. While the pressing problems occasioned by the war have so far made it impossible for the Executive Committee to take up this matter, it is hoped that approval in whole or in part will soon be obtained and that a draft embodying suggested changes, if any, will soon be available for submission to the Law School Association as a whole at the first suitable opportunity. While it is obvious that the library requirements and their supporting interpretations cannot be generally applied during the war, the members of this Committee do believe that this problem should be resolved at this time in order that the Law School Association may be in a position to function effectively, whenever the law school libraries are involved, as soon as more normal times return.

As previously reported, the question of whether the tenure policy of the Association should apply to librarians was referred to this Committee by the Executive Committee with the request that it communicate its views to the Executive Committee and the Committee on Tenure.

After making a study of the question, the Joint Committee advised the Executive Committee and the Committee on Tenure that its members believe that the tenure policy of the Law School Association should be applied to the librarians. Stated briefly, the reasons upon which this conclusion is based are as follows:

a. As the text of the library requirement declares that each school "shall have, in addition to the four instructors specified in Section 7 of this Article, a qualified librarian . . ." it appears to be perfectly logical to accord to the librarian the same consideration with respect to tenure as is extended to the four other full-time staff members every school must have.

b. Although the formal qualifications, practical experience and actual capacity vary greatly as between the librarians of the several member schools, this is also true of the members of the instructional staffs. Accordingly, it is doubtful if the Executive Committee will be confronted with more serious difficulties in applying the Association's tenure policy to librarians than to members of the teaching staffs.

c. While, except for such shifts in occupation as the war is necessitating, there is probably no serious tenure problem among law school librarians, it seems advisable to have the Association affirmatively on record regarding this matter. Should it be called upon to act even in a single instance, this might have far reaching consequences.

Although the Committee on Tenure made no specific recommendations with respect to the views of the members of the Joint Committee, the following excerpt from its report will indicate that the matter was not only given careful consideration but that the Committee on Tenure considers this a proper question for determination when the Association again holds a regular annual meeting:

> "One matter referred by the executive committee permits of a more definite answer. This is the question as to whether law librarians of member schools should come within the principles of tenure to be applied by the association to the teaching staff. The Joint Committee on Cooperation between the Association of American Law Schools and the Amer[illegible] Association of Law Librar[illegible] [illegible]of the opinion that law school librarians should be so protected. It is true that in some cases the librarian is technically a member of the law faculty and would be protected in the latter capacity. It is likewise true that the librarian in many of the smaller schools has no special training except that attained through the fulfillment of library duties over a course of years. Then too the work of the law librarian calls for different sorts of proficiency and efficiency from those expected of law teachers. On the other hand, our articles of association require that the school have 'a qualified librarian whose principal activities are devoted to the development and maintenance of an efficient library service,' indicating the importance which the association attaches to the office of law librarian. The work of a law librarian may bring him into conflict with the administration of the general university library or of the law school and it would not be for the best interests of legal education to have him subject to the whims of those who may be less familiar with the administration and development of the law library. On the whole, the question is a debatable one and the committee makes no recommendation at this time as to the matter. However, we consider this a proper question for determination when the association again holds a regular annual meeting."[1]

There has obviously been very little need for the Executive Committee to call upon the Joint Committee to serve in an advisory capacity regarding library matters as the former's policies concerning relaxations in the library requirements have now become fairly definitely formulated and when relaxations for the relief of additional schools are found to be necessary, the problems involved are usually similar to those that have already been met. The widespread contraction in law school activities has also been reflected through the reduction in inquiries from law librarians and others concerning library matters and this is a condition which will probably continue as long as student bodies and faculties are dissipated by the war.

There are two constructive tasks to which the Committee might turn its attention even in such a time as this, namely, 1) the preparation of a manual or handbook containing such information as would be useful to persons making inspections of law school libraries, and 2) the preparation of an article to

[1] 1942 Handbook, A. A. L. S. 131.

serve as a vehicle for the discussion of the various factors which have been taken into consideration in working out the interpretations of the library requirements. Such an article would be useful to all persons concerned with the administration of law school libraries and would at the same time bring down to date the account of the role of the Association of American Law Schools as a standardizing agency found in the article by Lyman H. Brownfield entitled "The Development of Law School Library Standards as Applied by Accrediting Agencies."[2]

The last report of this Committee to the Association of American Law Schools appears in that Association's Handbook for 1942 at page 132. No recommendations were submitted at that time and none are being embodied in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. FOALFE, *Chairman*
JEAN ASHMAN
ARTHUR S. BEARDSLEY
MARIAN GOULD
ALICE DASPIT GREENBURG
HELEN HARGRAVE
BERNITA J. LONG
ALFRED A. MORRISON
HELEN NEWMAN
LAYTON B. REGISTER
THEODORE A. SMEDLEY
HENRY E. SPRINGMEYER

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

The exigencies of the present war have affected all human activity in countless ways. They have inevitably affected the activity and work of your individual committee members as well as the Association's official publication, the *Law Library Journal*.

The *Journal* itself, like others in the library or legal field, has felt the force and effect of the war particularly with respect to its distribution, subscriptions, and reader interest. A few years ago the primary thought of your Committee was to expand and enhance the importance and esteem of the *Journal*. Today every effort must be made to hold the ground already gained and avoid retrenchment.

During the past year many individual Committee members were preoccupied with activities connected with the war. Since our last meeting one Committee member, Mr. Druker, has entered the armed services. Another member, and one of the most beloved and wisest of our corps, has passed to the Great Beyond. New members have been appointed to the Committee to fill the ranks.

Last year it was decided that the *Journal* could and should be enlarged in scope so as to increase its reader-interest and appeal. The details of this plan were set forth in last year's report. In summary, this plan contemplated first, that more-readable material, such as biographies, should be included; and second, that the *Journal* carry articles of greater variety, in order to increase its appeal to both general and special librarians, as well as to lawyers.

Part of the original plan was put into operation a year ago. Moreover, several new categories of material were added during the past year.

Beginning with the November 1942 issue and in succeeding ones, the *Journal* has published a list of "Current Legal Publications," compiled by Miss Louise Bethea. Several articles of a high

[2] (1937) 30 L. LIB. J. 22.

order also were contributed by members of the Association and were published during the past year. The November 1942 issue carried an article entitled "Canada's War Emergency Legislation" by George A. Johnston; and one by Major Lewis W. Morse, entitled "Chronology of the Publications of the Opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army." In the January 1943 issue Fred Rothman, as co-author, contributed an article entitled "Resources of Law Libraries in New York City." The May number featured "The Strange Case of Judah P. Benjamin," by Laurie H. Riggs. The July 1943 copy included short papers by Matthew A. McKavitt on "The Department of Justice Library" and by Alice Daspit Greenburg on the subject "Columbia University Law Library Contributions to Law Cataloging." In addition, four of the scheduled lectures on topics of current legal interest by distinguished members of the New York bar were published in the *Journal* during the past year.

The publication of these lectures was a departure from previous editorial policy. Many reasons were advanced for their inclusion. On the other hand, equally valid ones were brought forward in opposition. The principal grounds for the use of these lectures were, that in addition to the enhancement of the *Journal's* esteem in the minds of the members of the legal profession, they would also increase the *Journal's* subscriptions and thereby render badly needed financial assistance to the Association over and above the increased cost of publication. Those who opposed the publication of these lectures maintained that however sound they were, they had no rightful place in a journal devoted to librarianship. Consequently this issue precipitated a very lively discussion at the last annual meeting.

Since last year four of these lectures have been published. The whole problem must now be evaluated in the light of changed conditions. It is the consensus of the majority of the Committee that despite the benefits accruing from the publication of these articles, the increased cost in printing them is disproportionate to the financial assistance received through subscriptions, and their inclusion should no longer be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY SHRIVER, *Chairman*
JOSEPH L. ANDREWS, *Advertising Manager*
JEAN ASHMAN, *Editor*
MICHALINA J. KEELER
HELEN NEWMAN
LAURIE H. RIGGS
MARGARET D. STEVENS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS FOR 1942-43

The affairs of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* continue to be reasonably satisfactory. Annual income has risen fairly steadily, in spite of the war, from $5,367.35 in 1932 to $9,607.24 in 1943. (A part of this income is estimated, because the fiscal years of the Association and of the *Index* do not exactly coincide.) This year's plans are to print the exact figures in the *Law Library Journal* as soon as the three-year cumulation is published. It is interesting to note that, as the income from current subscriptions increases (from about $5,000 in 1932 to $8,647.85 in 1943) the income from sales of back volumes and odd numbers grows with it. (The corresponding figures for these sales are

$238.85 and $859.39.) Apparently new subscribers often purchase the back files. It would seem reasonable to anticipate, therefore, a falling off of back number sales if the current subscriptions level off or decline. As this has grown to be an important source of income it merits some thought in building future budgets.

Recently, expenses of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* have grown more rapidly than its income. This is caused partly by increased costs in general, but chiefly by the increased editorial assistance authorized by the Milwaukee conference in 1942, and by expenditures authorized on account of the *Law Library Journal* by the Executive Committee at its meeting in Chicago, March 20-21, 1943. As a result, expenditures for 1943 exceeded receipts by about $1,000. Disregarding the emergency fund appropriated this year for the *Law Library Journal* account, the budget just about balanced. Future expenditures must therefore be scrutinized most carefully, so that a valuable asset shall continue not only solvent but prosperous.

The additional editorial salaries authorized at Milwaukee were ably expended by the Executive Editor, Miss Jessie I. Wharton, on certain needed improvements in both the current issues and the three-year cumulation of the *Index*. These will be set forth in the corrected report in the *Law Library Journal* after the cumulated volume is published.

During the past year the Index Committee suffered two severe losses in the deaths of Franklin O. Poole, its Chairman for 27 years, and John T. Vance, a member for a long time. Mr. Poole, especially, with Dr. Eldon R. James, so long the editor of the *Index*, was a potent influence in making this publication the important reference tool it now is. President Long appointed Miles O. Price to the Chairmanship of the Committee, and Laurie H. Riggs to succeed Mr. Vance.

Following is the financial report for the fiscal year 1942-43:

RECEIPTS

For the year—partly estimated from billing	$9,607.24	
Balance from previous year on account of Business Manager ...	9,985.58	
Balance from previous year on account of Treasurer	5,424.19	$25,017.01

EXPENSES
(partly estimated)

Printing	$3,153.03	
Miscellaneous, including additional editorial work on part of H. W. Wilson	416.88	
Commissions	1,441.09	
Reserve for unearned subscriptions	5,000.00	
Reserve for printing and mailing 3-year cumulation	3,200.00	
	$13,211.00	
Paid by Executive Secretary		
Law Library Journal account, as authorized	944.45	
Salaries, etc.	3,434.83	
	$4,379.28	
Estimated balance on hand.....		$17,590.28
Estimated balance		$ 7,426.73

The Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals was directed by the Milwaukee Conference of 1942 to negotiate a new printing and publication contract for the *Index*, with the H. W. Wilson Company or other publisher, and notice was given by the Executive Committee to Wilson, of the termination of the existing contract at the close of its current 3-year term in December, 1943. Accordingly, the Committee has been ex-

changing views and studies of the situation, which is a most difficult one, and hopes to report to the Executive Committee in the early fall. In view of the continued growth of the *Index* under the present Business Manager, the Committee believes that the utmost care should be observed not to disturb the present prosperity of the publication. Final signing of any contract is of course for the Executive Committee.

It is the belief of the Committee that insufficient publicity has been given in its printed annual reports in the past to the various items of expense and income of the *Index*, and it hopes to present these more fully in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

MILES O. PRICE, *Chairman*
CLARA KILBOURN
OLIVE C. LATHROP
HELEN NEWMAN
ARTHUR C. PULLING
JESSIE I. WHARTON
GERTRUDE E. WOODWARD

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AID TO LIBRARIES IN WAR AREAS

Our Committee was appointed by President Long on February 24, 1943, for the purpose of cooperating with the committee of the American Library Association, of which Mr. John Russell is Chairman.

The Chairman of the Committee met Mr. Russell in Milwaukee last June, when she was chairman of a similar committee of the Law Library Association of Greater New York. He expressed his earnest hope that the American Association of Law Libraries would establish a cooperating committee, and it was in response to his request that our Committee was set up. The Executive Secretary of the A.L.A. Committee, Miss Dorothy J. Comins, sent us a copy of their last report to the Rockefeller Foundation in which they said, "The Committee has been greatly aided in its work by cooperating committees of the Medical Library Association and the American Association of Law Libraries."

The purpose of the Committee is to purchase, collect, and store copies of American periodicals of a scientific, technical or scholarly nature for libraries in war areas whose subscriptions have been interrupted by the war, or whose collections have been destroyed by enemy action. The A.L.A. Committee has a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for the purchase of a limited number of periodicals. The rest of the expected calls they hope to be able to fill from donations.

Our Committee has appealed for duplicates of legal periodicals through the *Law Library Journal* and through announcements to local library association groups. The response has not been overwhelming. Another problem for which the A.L.A. Committee has asked assistance is in locating storage space for donations. Mrs. Huberta A. Prince was kind enough to offer some space at the Department of Interior which is being used to store all donations from the Washington area, whether legal or not. We have not been successful in locating space elsewhere in the country.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH FINLEY, *Chairman*
HUBERTA A. PRINCE
PEARL W. WEILER

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH STATE LIBRARIES

When President Long appointed the members of this Committee, she placed on it the State Librarians of Wisconsin, Vermont, Minnesota, Montana and Massachusetts, all of whom are members of both the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries. This would seem to insure the most complete cooperation between the two Associations. The further fact that both Associations have had several joint annual meetings in recent years provides a firm basis for understanding the mutual problems and interests involving the various libraries.

During the past year the Committee was not required to undertake a specific study of these matters. It is well to note, however, that the state libraries throughout the country are constantly serving the needs of law libraries, large and small, especially by supplying them with the large number of state publications which are required for study and research by practicing attorneys and legal scholars. This is cooperation of the most valuable kind and it is generally recognized that the state library is the best equipped institution to provide this service. If a law library is large, it is constantly seeking to secure the additions to its collection which will maintain its character and reputation. If a law library is small, it must depend upon the resources of the state library for borrowing materials which it cannot hope to acquire by purchase.

Your Committee commends this activity wherever it exists and hopes that it will expand to meet the needs of law libraries everywhere.

Respectfully submitted,
DENNIS A. DOOLEY, *Chairman*
ADELINE J. CLARKE
HARRISON J. CONANT
PAUL DANSINGBERG
GILSON G. GLASIER

COMMITTEE ON LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY STATISTICS[1]

Mr. Roalfe suggested that this committee send out with the usual questionnaires, the request that a brief statement be written indicating how the war had affected each library. Mr. Harrison MacDonald has answered it for all of us. "In wartime a law library is a lonesome place, God wot!"

Practically every librarian reported that owing to the drastic reduction in the number of students, and in some cases of the faculty, there had been a great change in the use of the library. Notre Dame is the only library with an increased circulation. This was attributed to the inauguration of three semesters. In twelve libraries, aside from loss of students, the war has had no effect, or no serious effect. In others, with cuts in funds and staffs, every effort is being made to carry on as well as possible. For example, the law schools at Duke and Wake Forest will combine for the duration of the war.

Law libraries are being used, although in many instances the clientele has changed. At several schools men in the Army and Navy have found the libraries useful. Columbia serves Navy and civilian groups of 250 in the field of International Administration. The officers and men from fields close to the University of Illinois go to that library for looseleaf services, advance sheets, and reports. The Notre Dame

[1] Tabulation of statistics follows page 168. Editor's Note.

Library is used by officers stationed and training at that school. It has added books on military law and also materials for the use of a chaplains' school soon to be inaugurated. Near the University of Oklahoma are two naval air bases from which officers go to that library for legal materials. The Legal Aid Clinic of Cleveland County, Oklahoma, which has furnished much advice to soldiers, uses it also. The University of Texas has supplied law books and facilities for the members of the Judge Advocate Department of a number of camps and airfields, while the Law School Legal Aid Clinic in cooperation with the Post Judge Advocate at Camp Swift has furnished much advice and service to the enlisted men. Although not reported by the law librarians of the Universities of Michigan and Virginia, newspaper and magazine articles have told of the use of the Law Library at Michigan by the officers in training at the Judge Advocate General's School located there and of the use of the library at the University of Virginia by the officers at the School of Military Government. The library reading room of the University of Chicago Law Library is being used by the Army, but not for law. It has been divided into many class rooms where men are taught meteorology.

In Philadelphia, the staffs of governmental agencies have found that the law libraries at the University of Pennsylvania and at Temple University could furnish them with much needed legal material.

Lawyers are using the libraries about as much as they did before the war, although in some places the use has increased, with a heavier demand for looseleaf services and current materials, particularly those relating to the war. Columbia reports many requests for foreign laws.

The libraries at the universities of Illinois, Kentucky, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Oklahoma have had increased calls for books and services from the faculty and students of other departments who have needed materials on taxation, labor legislation, constitutional history, and on other problems arising out of the war. In some libraries this has kept the circulation very close to normal.

The few law students left in schools are using the periodicals, looseleaf services, and administrative materials in a slightly higher ratio to other books than formerly.

War industry has had its effect. Students at the University of Kansas City and at Notre Dame work in war plants during the day. At the former school they do less studying at night, while at the latter they are allowed to use the library longer hours than formerly.

The amount of money allocated for library upkeep is vital to every librarian. Only one reported an increase in funds, nineteen reported no reduction, but twenty-three wrote about a cut in funds. To a few it was very serious, necessitating drastic reduction in the purchase of books. At the University of Marquette only continuations will be bought, and at Western Reserve only laws and periodicals. Southern Methodist University and Tulane reported an increase in gifts from lawyers going into service, while North Carolina has had no donations. Even though the Law School at the University of Cincinnati may have to close, the Library will be kept up in all essential departments.

As serious as the reduction of funds has been the loss of staff. While four libraries have reported no loss of staff members, and others who stated that except for the small number of students, the war has left little or no effect on the library (which probably means no loss of staff)—twenty have been affected in this way, and in the following schools there are no full-time librarians; the universities of Loyola (Chicago), Pittsburgh, Southern Methodist, Vanderbilt, Western Reserve, Wisconsin, and William and Mary School of Jurisprudence. Some of the librarians are in military service. Major Morse is stationed in Washington. Captain Welling is now overseas. Lieutenant Thorne and Lieutenant Forrest Drummond are with the Navy. Ensign Lillian McLaurin is with the Waves, stationed in Corpus Christi. Mr. Pauls is in service. Mr. Roalfe and Mr. Marshall are in government work. Columbia, Duke, Michigan, and North Carolina have lost trained persons who will not be replaced. Almost everyone has had rapid changes of student personnel, with the consequence that more work is being done by untrained workers. More women are being added to staffs.

Many libraries have already become adjusted to these changed conditions, and new plans for the operation of the libraries are being carried forward. At Duke and Michigan, where there is less regular activity, work in arrears is being completed and new projects not possible in the past are being planned. In some instances, student help formerly used at the now often deserted loan desks is used for other work.

These are the law libraries in wartime. May the next annual report find the war over, and all of them well on their way back to normal, or going ahead to a new high.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN HARGRAVE, *Chairman*
A. MERCER DANIEL
FRANCES FARMER
MARCELLA HOULTON
SARAH LAMAR
ILA R. PRIDGEN
JAMES H. TIBBETTS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIST OF LAW LIBRARIES

Responses of libraries to the 1943 questionnaires of your Committee on List of Law Libraries has been less complete than in previous years. Conditions arising out of the war evidently diminish, in the opinion of some librarians, the importance of the collection of statistics; this factor, together with the curtailment of activities or complete disruption of some library services, makes the 1943 listing inferior in scope to those preceding it.

Well over 1100 cards, including "repeats," were sent out, of which a little over 500 were returned. The statistics thus collected have been tabulated and placed in Miss Newman's hands for printing.

Respectfully submitted,

MARIAN GOULD, *Chairman*
MAXIMILIAN FRIEDMANN
GEORGE A. JOHNSTON
HELEN LITTLE
GERTRUDE SMITH
ELLA MAY THORNTON
FREDERICA TRAPNELL
MINNIE WIENER
REBECCA WILSON

SUGGESTIONS TO LIBRARIES PARTICIPATING IN THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES EXCHANGE

By Arie Poldervaart
Librarian of the New Mexico Law Library

The operation of the A. A. L. L. Exchange during the last few months has demonstrated that it will become an active project with numerous libraries participating. Several suggestions concerning the Exchange transactions can now be made to supplement the rules set forth in the May number of the *Law Library Journal.*

Participating libraries are taking advantage of the Exchange primarily to acquire the older material to fill gaps in their files. Attention, however, is called to the fact that current material, such as session laws, statutes, court reports and periodicals, is being constantly listed. There is an opportunity for libraries which collect this sort of material to list what they want with the Exchange and thus to acquire many of the items.

Activity in the Exchange is largely centered in certain types of material. Some of the finest exchange opportunities, however, appear to exist in classes of material in which activity is slight, though these materials are being constantly purchased by many libraries. Particularly, thousands of excellent legal textbooks and treatises are being offered, including hundreds of the current editions. A library with a limited book fund could save the price of many an expensive volume or set by picking it up through the Exchange. This same suggestion holds true for many state court reports.

Inquiries from several libraries indicate that some uncertainty exists as to the basis for exchanging dissimilar types of material, such as legal periodicals for bar proceedings, court reports for statutes, etc. The old policy of the Exchange adopted several years ago remains unchanged. Individual libraries should in all instances make their own arrangements and necessary adjustments in completing their exchanges. However, a few principles are now generally accepted. Exchanges between libraries are ordinarily made on "open exchange." This means that a liberal exchange policy is adopted in which no particular effort is made to evaluate each piece of material exchanged. While one library may be in arrears to another at some particular time, experience has shown that the exchange usually balances fairly well in the end. This does not mean, of course, that in those occasional situations when one library becomes considerably in arrears to another, a cash settlement to balance the account can not or should not be made. A few libraries prefer a "priced exchange" policy. The Exchange suggests that all documents be evaluated on a flat one dollar per volume basis, except in the case of particularly scarce or expensive items when a special price may be agreed upon. It is to be understood also that libraries following the "open exchange" policy as well as those using the "priced exchange" arrangement usually reserve the right of making special arrangements in the case of material of exceptional value. Four to eight numbers of legal periodicals are customarily regarded as the equivalent

of one bound volume, the ratio depending more or less upon the standing, subscription price, and scarcity of the numbers of the periodical.

In preparing listings of material wanted or offered for filing with the Exchange several short cuts can be suggested. Listings may be made on 3 x 5 slips of paper as well as on cards. The slips, in fact, have the advantage of being more easily handled, of being cheaper, and of requiring less postage in shipping to the Exchange. Furthermore, they open the way for a rather important time-saving scheme of mimeographing general forms for listing such items as attorney general reports, bar proceedings, court reports, session laws, statutes and codes, judicial council reports, law reviews, law journals and bar journals. In these cases all but two or three of the most specific identifying words can be mimeographed. The remaining two or three words can probably be more quickly inserted by hand than by typewriter. For example, in the following illustration only the name of the state and the year need ordinarily be inserted.

Dup

..... *Laws, statutes, etc.*

Session laws, 1.....

(Name of your library,
Address.)

With thousands of listings in the Exchange files it is obviously impracticable to refer to separate typewritten lists. Since the Exchange considers the time of listing, it would be necessary, if such lists were used, to consult each of them separately whenever a want and a duplicate came together in the files to see whether they contained an earlier listing.

Ordinarily only one item should appear on each slip or card sent to the Exchange since it can be filed properly for only one item. However, there are two exceptions to this rule:

1) In listing complete or nearly complete sets, a single card or slip covering the entire set may be used. This is because entries covering complete sets are filed immediately preceding the slips or cards covering the individual or odd volumes of the series or set. This is justified on the theory that if possible an offering library will prefer to dispose of a set in its entirety rather than to break it up; and conversely, because a wanting library ordinarily prefers to acquire a set in its entirety, if possible, rather than piecemeal.

2) Individual numbers of legal periodicals within the same volume should be entered on the same slip, since the volume rather than the number of the periodical is treated as the unit in all exchange operations. In determining the service charge on periodical numbers of the same volume reported as located in the same report (even though such numbers are offered by different libraries), the charge is entered only once. Numbers of different volumes should be listed on separate slips. To illustrate:

If your library wants *Yale Law Journal,* vol. 1, #2 and vol. 1, #5, these two items should go on the same slip or card as *Yale Law Journal,* vol. 1, #1, 5. If your library needs *Yale Law Journal,* vol. 1, #2 and vol. 3, #3, each want should appear on a separate slip.

Communications relating to the Ex-

change should be addressed to AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES EXCHANGE, New Mexico Law Library, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

To the Members of the Association:

During the war period the work of the Association is important. Many members, however, are not able at present to make as many contributions to the work of the Association as in normal times, but it is hoped that everyone will give as much of his time and effort as he can.

So far as it is possible, the other members of the Executive Committee and I wish to keep the personnel of the various committees unchanged for another year. This follows the precedent set by other similar organizations.

Since the annual meeting could not be held in 1943, much of the business of the Association will have to be carried on by correspondence. The officers and committee chairmen will appreciate it very much if you will give prompt attention to all their letters. If you will do this, the work of the group will be greatly facilitated.

I hope that you are having a pleasant even though a very busy year.

Yours very sincerely,

ALFRED A. MORRISON,
President, American Association of Law Libraries

Number	Number of Students 5-C	—Attendance— Daily 5-A	Total per Year 5-B	—Administration— Under General Library 3-A	Directly Under Law School 3-B	Total Number of Volumes at End of Year 4-B	Number Volumes Added —During the Year— Purchase 4-A-1	Gift 4-A-2	Total 4-A	Number of Books Circulated Per Year 5-D
1.	807	148	*	...	Yes	557,753	...	...	4,302	60,544[1]
2.	601	200	60,000	Yes	...	59,696[2]	1,372	1,242	2,614	20,999
3.	533	67	10,000	...	Yes	31,400	665	35	700	2,000
4.	504	...	....	Yes	...	59,545	2,239	315	2,554	51,352
5.	386	...	....	...	Yes	271,500	5,324	2,476	7,800	....
6.	235	...	....	...	Yes	38,216	5,510	1,637	7,147	....
7.	235	...	....	...	Yes	106,794	1,062	417	1,479	10,739[6]
8.	235	200	20,000	...	Yes	35,851	617	2,185	2,802	....
9.	211	100	2,500	...	Yes	20,446	462	1,240	1,702	15,000
10.	192	...	....	...	Yes	25,480	736	...	736	....
11.	191	33	5,940	...	Yes	79,162	1,175	394	1,569	12,811
12.	190	...	....	...	Yes	22,497	796	141	937	....
13.	184	28	....	Yes	...	27,571	829	109	923	2,203
14.	177	...	....	...	Yes	55,556	1,444	261	1,705	....
15.	172	...	....	...	Yes	18,080	301	64	365	....
16.	164	...	....	[8]	...	75,641	2,227	122	2,349	....
17.	163	...	....	...	Yes	120,808	1,464	19	1,483	....
18.	140	200	60,000	...	Yes	56,908	1,658	650	2,308	5,500
19.	130	50	....	...	Yes	11,000	223	170	393	Stacks open
20.	127	50	12,000	...	Yes	18,302	393	108	501	1,000
21.	126	...	....	...	Yes	39,284	1,778	411	2,189	....
22.	124	50	1,800	...	Yes	23,426	863	694	1,557	....
23.	123	18	....	Yes	...	16,105	402	421	825	....
24.	122	40	6,026	...	Yes	14,742	...	...	822	....
25.	120	...	....	Yes	...	242,316	...	...	6,116	78,646
26.	116	75	15,000	...	Yes	16,652	312	218	530	....
27.	115	170	....	Yes	Yes	53,922	684	849	1,533	....
28.	115	25	5,300	...	Yes	21,522	349	43	392	....
29.	110	102	28,470	Yes[13]	...	54,285	1,521	1,396	2,917	....
30.	109	...	....	...	Yes	41,000	...	...	...	....
31.	100	50	9,000	...	Yes	14,963	436	200	636	....
32.	91	35	....	Yes	...	23,842	...	...	1,464	Stacks open
33.	90	...	....	...	Yes	19,026	314	4,013	4,327	....
34.	86	50	12,600	...	Yes	28,565	450	1,115	1,565	....
35.	85	...	....	...	Yes	12,750	211	50	261	....
36.	84	40	9,240	Yes	...	20,723	531	344	875	....
37.	83	78	12,713	...	Yes	20,874	944	673	1,617	7,562
38.	81	15	3,142	...	Yes	14,591	405	114	519	....
39.	80	80	....	...	Yes	34,230	705	215	920	....
40.	78	78	....	...	Yes	18,491	1,049	361	1,410	Stacks open
41.	74	...	....	[15]	[15]	46,393	710	763	1,473	....
42.	73	139.26	35,930	...	Yes	49,875	2,946	743	3,689	1,060[17]
43.	72	70	....	...	Yes	16,988	200	28	228	8,000
44.	70	18	....	...	Yes	17,221	302	15	317	....
45.	69	76	21,599	...	Yes	95,479	2,488	25	2,513	33,265
46.	67	70	21,000	...	Yes	99,296	2,395	1,464	3,859	Stacks open
47.	66	...	....	Yes	...	20,853	...	...	352	1,544[19]
48.	66	...	....	...	Yes	71,279	...	...	3,076	....
49.	65	30	3,600	...	Yes	34,850	350	1,500	1,850	4,500
50.	60	66	660	...	Yes	29,265	362	970	1,332	7,298
51.	58	40	....	Yes[20]	...	17,314	263	9	272	....
52.	58	15	....	Yes[20]	...	18,373	416	91	507	....
53.	58	60	16,200	[21]	...	15,321	258	4	262	Stacks open
54.	56	65	....	...	Yes	22,438	507	399	806	....
55.	54	18	....	...	[25]	21,627	664	4,366	5,030	....
56.	51	30	6,984	...	Yes	12,816	432	206	638	1,320
57.	49	...	....	...	Yes	....	256	917	1,173	....
58.	48	...	....	...	Yes	50,160	...	...	1,545	....
59.	47	15	3,320	...	Yes	99,077	407	435	842	Stacks open
60.	45	15	2,250	Yes	...	10,780	318	50	368	1,433
61.	40	25	....	...	Yes	....	250	...	250	....
62.	39	...	....	...	Yes	27,343	645	263	908	....
63.	38	12	2,946	...	Yes	27,748	436	3,136	3,572	20,732
64.	36	25	6,350	Yes	...	17,085	398	48	446	480
65.	33	30	10,500	...	Yes	18,000	344	406	750	Stacks open
66.	31	20	....	...	Yes	55,306	650	55	705	....
67.	27	...	....	...	Yes	20,810	410	400	810	....
68.	24	...	....	...	Yes	43,749	275	257	532	Stacks open
69.	23	20	....	...	Yes	15,663	409	379	788	386[27]
70.	21	10	....	...	Yes	25,163	237	1,200	1,437	....
71.	15	5	1,075	Yes	...	16,892	212	76	288	....
72.	13	10	748	...	Yes[29]	13,399	350	15	365	1,500
73.	...	...	....	Yes	...	111,297	2,881	856	3,737	43,397
74.	...	75	7,500	[30]	...	19,213	297	36	333	10,350
75.	...	400	136,000	Yes	...	69,257	2,591	...	2,591	31,228
76.	...	45	....	Yes	...	29,000	620	80	700	....
77.	...	...	....	...	Yes	166,003	6,692	815	7,507	....
78.	...	...	....	...	Yes	127,649	3,400	2,711	6,111	....

* Reasons given for omission of figures for attendance and circulation were: a) no records b) all stacks open.

† Where salaries are omitted, the figures were not given.

[1] As the third-year students are admitted to the stacks, this figure applies to the remaining student body.

[2] Duplicates were cleared out, and many books discarded this year.

[3] Endowment funds excluded.

[4] This figure does not include work done by staff members of General Library under the administrative set-up. Salary figures omitted for above reason.

[5] One full-time person employed last two months of year. One part-time employee working full-time as substitute.

[6] For nine months.

[7] Does not include $57.40 charged on Law School budge

[8] Under direct administrat Library places orders, accessio

[9] Gifts not included in this

[10] For nine months.

[11] Appropriation for books deduction was made for an partment.

[12] Including two part-time p

[13] Orders, invoices, catalogin and duplicate records are sent

[14] N. Y. A. funds.

HOOL LIBRARY STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

EXPENDITURES

Books					Salaries			
Continuations 6-A-1	Others 6-A-2	Total 6-A	Binding 6-C	Supplies 6-D	Full Time 6-B-1	Part Time 6-B-2	Total 6-B	Total 6
....	....	$31,246.67	$9,318.97	$2,291.79	†	†	$69,466.82	$112,324.25
$4,686.45	$ 418.71[3]	5,105.16	1,175.05	....	....	....	....	6,280.21
2,600.00	300.00	2,932.67	139.80	67.50	$3,500.00	$ 837.50	4,337.50	7,477.47
4,136.70	4,204.60	8,341.30	724.80	100.00	32,000.00	2,087.79	5,287.79	14,453.89
10,657.00	10,731.00	21,388.00	4,181.00	1,745.00	....	....	43,100.00	70,414.00
14,479.20	9,652.84	24,132.04	658.41	808.57	630.00[5]	2,080.00	2,710.00	28,309.02
6,115.46	1,506.87	7,622.33	1,360.00	367.00	7,270.00	773.00	8,043.00	17,392.33
2,590.37	342.31	2,932.68	585.00	117.07	2,090.00	1,920.00	4,010.00	7,644.75
2,000.00	500.00	2,500.00	500.00	60.00	3,000.00	150.00	3,150.00	6,210.00
1,900.00	549.50	2,449.50	500.50	50.00	2,220.00	480.00	2,700.00	5,700.00
6,732.11	1,751.51	8,483.62	589.46	411.92	1,666.64	1,217.50	2,884.14	9,485.00
1,391.03	594.55	1,985.58	....	51.40	....	....	1,247.40	3,284.38
1,986.63	428.88	....	173.20	....	....	....	....	.....
6,000.16	2,185.69	8,185.85	618.27	55.27	4,284.96	1,139.60	5,424.56	14,283.95
1,759.10	648.57	2,407.67	136.00[7]	....	12,000.00	800.00	2,000.00	4,543.67
5,202.15	7,797.85	13,000.00	1,500.00	250.00	8,900.00	2,930.00	11,830.00	26,580.00
7,000.00	4,160.00	11,160.00	....	....	....	....	....	.....
2,000.00	4,500.00	6,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	3,000.00	11,000.00	27,500.00
....	....	1,485.99	....	....	1,350.00	775.00	2,125.00	.....
1,350.00	623.05	1,973.05	211.44	50.00	743.75	798.00	1,541.75	3,776.24
3,066.42	5,866.99	8,933.41	1,040.34	26.25	3,380.00	1,192.50	4,572.50	14,572.50
1,200.00	2,447.00	3,647.00	88.95	34.12	2,300.00	525.00	2,825.00	6,595.07
1,015.00	485.00	1,500.00	125.00	75.00	900.00	215.00	1,115.00	2,815.00
....	....	1,436.46[9]	....	....	1,500.00[10]	....	1,500.00	2,936.46
7,500.00	7,500.00	15,000.00[11]	5,000.00	....	....	....	....	.....
1,454.43	345.57	1,800.00	88.75	100.00	1,080.00	540.00	1,620.00	3,608.75
3,800.00	1,058.25	4,858.25	788.30	200.00	1,410.00	3,325.00	4,735.00	10,581.55
....	....	1,636.22	263.06	41.46	1,080.00	270.00	1,350.00	3,290.74
3,360.89	3,291.59	6,652.48	335.94	145.04	2,280.00	398.21	2,678.21	9,811.67
....	....	3,649.65	348.10	100.00	4,000.00	1,540.00	5,540.00	10,537.75
1,400.00	1,300.00	2,700.00	88.34	132.91	1,700.00	1,300.00	3,000.00	5,921.25
1,200.00	1,354.22	2,554.22	47.61	37.57	900.00	600.00[14]	1,500.00	4,139.40
1,414.56	14.25	1,428.81	60.14	83.19	1,000.00	675.00	1,675.00	3,247.14
1,338.77	286.00	1,624.77	88.50	216.15	1,500.00	455.00	1,955.00	3,883.92
959.02	639.39	1,598.41	118.75	15.00	2,200.00	200.00	2,400.00	1,722.16
1,289.00	367.00	1,656.00	283.00	61.00	840.00	....	....	2,840.00
1,084.30	1,884.51	2,968.81	33.31	133.47	2,520.00	634.95	3,154.95	6,290.54
1,362.76	685.46	2,048.22	151.78	....	840.00	248.78	1,088.78	3,288.00
2,226.72	1,939.45	4,166.17	295.00	78.34	2,200.00	333.00	2,533.00	7,072.51
996.59	2,361.23	3,357.82	175.62	300.00	990.00	600.00	1,590.00	5,423.44
1,833.15	2,010.82	3,843.97	[16]	....	3,513.00	5,449.72	8,962.72	3,843.97
4,180.56	9,095.70	13,276.26	1,454.75	394.35	6,109.00	2,736.45	8,845.45	16,092.52
1,669.77	62.90	1,732.67	133.50	18.10	2,000.00	800.00	2,800.00	4,684.27
1,599.45	154.78	1,754.23	46.10	152.55	1,500.00	300.00	1,800.00	3,752.88
7,700.00	1,982.50	9,682.50	2,400.00	600.00	8,273.33	3,095.83	11,369.16	24,051.66
....	....	11,425.00[18]	....	....	....	1,200.00	....	.....
....	....	2,272.50	106.22	200.00	900.00	735.38	1,635.38	4,214.10
6,159.41	9,050.06	15,209.47	1,180.80	....	....	2,195.00	....	.....
1,430.44	521.00	1,951.44	498.63	30.00	2,750.00	780.00	3,530.00	6,010.07
800.00	1,613.81	2,413.81	100.00	50.00	1,312.50	800.00	2,112.50	4,676.31
....	....	2,000.00	....	....	2,400.00	800.00	3,200.00	2,000.00
1,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	450.00	....	1,400.00	450.00	1,850.00	4,800.00
1,490.17	393.73	1,883.90	[22]	[22]	[23]	680.00	680.00[23]	2,563.90[23]
....	....	2,450.00	300.00	160.00	1,260.00	300.00[24]	1,560.00	4,470.00
1,449.04	550.96	2,000.00	100.00	92.32	1,741.00	425.00[24]	2,166.00	4,358.32
693.33	1,467.88	2,161.21	76.45	50.00	860.00	621.70	1,481.70	3,769.36
....	....	2,134.23	125.00	....	....	....	....	.....
3,205.98	10,225.80	....	706.25	....	2,730.00	1,259.10	3,989.10	13,431.78
1,500.00	1,450.00	2,950.00	388.70	100.00	4,000.00	720.00	4,720.00	8,158.70
128.95	951.57	1,070.52	100.00	20.00	900.00	300.00	1,200.00	2,390.52
846.00	1,154.00	2,000.00	....	100.00	1,800.00	360.00	2,160.00	4,260.00
2,104.41	1,095.59	3,200.00	285.00	100.00	2,800.00	1,040.00	3,840.00	7,425.00
680.18	1,004.57	1,684.75	111.25	79.40	3,250.00	1,964.34	5,214.34	7,089.74
1,450.00	550.00	2,000.00	350.00	....	1,560.00	760.00	2,320.00	4,670.00
1,000.00	200.00	1,200.00[26]	60.00	55.00	1,650.00	525.00	2,175.00	3,480.00
....	....	....	200.00	50.00	....	....	....	3,200.00
919.05	795.83	....	170.72	58.38	1,320.00	....	....	3,253.96
1,962.11	75.00	2,037.11	149.57	71.00	1,464.00	....	1,464.00	3,917.68
1,390.86	747.33	2,138.10	117.51	180.14	1,800.00	140.00	1,940.00	4,375.84[29]
....	....	2,000.00	350.00	....	....	....	....	.....
1,385.90	238.59	1,624.49	35.54	87.50	850.00	300.00	1,150.00	2,897.53
800.00	1,661.00	2,461.00	30.00	15.00	....	....	....	.....
....	....	12,420.47	2,131.33	....	7,106.76	1,876.82	8,983.58	23,535.38
1,316.77	399.23	1,716.00	186.11	....	....	....	....	.....
3,332.90	9,429.63	12,762.53	1,237.62	....	....	....	....	14,000.15
2,251.00	551.00	2,802.00	....	....	....	....	1,800.00	4,802.00
....	....	39,898.87	4,857.99	....	26,225.00	7,450.00	33,675.00[31]	78,431.86
15,496.53	2,110.17	17,606.70	1,422.18	67.11	7,730.00	2,165.48	9,895.48	28,991.47

spent for rebinding which is not
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ion of Law School, but General
ns, and catalogs books.
figure.

nd binding, $30,000, but in 1942
emergency purchase in another de-

rofessional librarians.
g are handled at the Law Library
to the University Library.

[16] Authority divided.
[18] Binding furnished by General Library.
[17] Total circulation 34,056.
[18] Includes binding and supplies.
[19] Home use only. Stacks are open.
[20] Book selection and operation of the Library are under the Law School.
[21] Library administered under Librarian and Department of Jurisprudence.
[22] Paid by Main Library.
[23] Salary for Librarian is included in salary as Professor of Law.
[24] This does not include N. Y. A. funds.

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		PERSONNEL					
		Part Time					
Total 6	Full Time 7-A	Paid by Institution 7-B-1	Paid by N.Y.A. 7-B-2	Non-Student Paid by Gov. Relief 7-B-3	Total 7-B	Total 7	Number
$112,324.25	44	..	..	..	5	49	1.
6,280.21	6	3	4	..	8	14[4]	2.
7,477.47	1	3	..	..	3	4	3.
14,453.89	2	4	14	..	18	20	4.
70,414.00	18	..	1	..	3	21	5.
28,309.02	2[5]	1	4	5	11	13[5]	6.
17,392.33	5	5	3	..	9	14	7.
7,644.75	1	..	12	..	12	13	8.
6,210.00	2	5	5	..	5	7	9.
5,700.00	1	2	..	..	2	3	10.
9,485.00	1	7	1	2	10	11	11.
3,284.38	1	..	2	..	2	3	12.
.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	13.
14,283.95	3	3	1	..	4	7	14.
4,543.67	1	4	1	..	5	6	15.
26,580.00	3	9	..	..	9	12	16.
.....	4	9	1	..	10	14	17.
27,500.00	4	10	2	..	12	16	18.
.....	1	2	4	..	6	7	19.
3,776.24	1	5	3	..	8	9	20.
14,572.50	2	5	..	..	5	7	21.
6,595.07	1	1	3	..	4	5	22.
2,815.00	1	..	4	..	4	5	23.
2,936.46	1	..	4	..	4	5	24.
.....	18	..	..	..	3	21	25.
3,608.75	1	..	5	..	5	6	26.
10,581.55	1	12[12]	9	..	23	24	27.
3,290.74	1	1	..	..	1	2	28.
9,811.67	2	2	..	..	2	4	29.
10,537.75	2	3	6	..	9	11	30.
5,921.25	1	2	2	..	4	5	31.
4,139.40	1	..	5	..	5	6	32.
3,247.14	1	..	5	..	5	6	33.
3,883.92	1	4	..	..	4	5	34.
1,722.16	1	2	..	..	2	3	35.
2,840.00	1	..	1	..	1	2	36.
6,290.54	1	2	9	..	11	12	37.
3,288.00	2	3	..	1	4	6	38.
7,072.51	1	4	..	..	4	5	39.
5,423.44	1	2	5	..	7	8	40.
3,843.97	2	1	5	1	7	9	41.
16,092.52	3	8	1	..	11	14	42.
4,684.27	1	4	..	..	5	6	43.
3,752.88	1	4	..	..	4	5	44.
24,051.66	3	10	..	..	10	13	45.
.....	4	3	..	..	3	7	46.
4,214.10	1	1	..	..	2	3	47.
.....	5	8	2	..	10	15	48.
6,010.07	1	1	6	..	7	8	49.
4,676.31	1	4	1	..	5	6	50.
2,000.00	1	4	..	..	4	5	51.
4,800.00	1	..	3	..	3	4	52.
2,563.96[22]	..	2	2	..	5	5	53.
4,470.00	1	3	1	..	4	5	54.
4,358.32	1	2	1	..	3	4	55.
3,769.36	1	3	2	..	5	6	56.
.....	1	..	..	..	8	9	57.
13,431.78	1	2	2	..	4	5	58.
8,158.70	1	2	1	..	3	3	59.
2,390.52	1	3	..	..	3	4	60.
4,260.00	1	..	3	..	4	5	61.
7,425.00	1	4	1	..	5	6	62.
7,089.74	2	9	7	..	16	18	63.
4,670.00	1	2	1	..	3	4	64.
3,480.00	1	5	1	..	6	7	65.
3,200.00	..	2	1	..	3	3	66.
3,253.96	1	..	..	..	..	1	67.
3,917.68	1	..	..	..	..	1	68.
4,375.84[28]	1	1	2	..	3	4	69.
.....	..	3	..	..	3	3	70.
2,897.53	1	3	..	..	3	4	71.
.....	..	4	..	..	4	4	72.
23,535.38	4	14	2	..	16	20	73.
.....	1	..	2	..	2	3	74.
14,000.15	2	6	4	..	10	12	75.
4,802.00	1	2	..	..	2	3	76.
78,431.86	15	28	2	..	30	45	77.
28,991.47	4	7	11	..	18	22	78.

[25] Administration under Dean of Law School. Cataloguing is done by General Library.

[26] The Librarian writes, "The amount of $1,200 for expenditures is not exactly correct for where our budget ran from August to August, because of acceleration of courses our budget was suddenly brought to a close last May, and there was a free balance at that time."

[27] Unassigned reading.

[28] Figures given show average expenditures for the biennium years 1941 and 1942.

[29] Executive Committee.

[30] Library Committee.

[31] Excluding Librarian.